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Senator Ingalis' "Few Remarks" Electrifies the Chamber-Hot Words Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 2.- The Senate galleries presented an unusually animated appearance at the opening of yesterday's session, being crowded with spectators, principally ladie-, drawn by the announcement of a speech by Mr. Ingails in response to Mr. Voorhees' invective of last Wedge day and by the prospect of a bitter and excited political discussion.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate in support of his silver coinage resolution. At the conclusion of his address the resolution was adopted and a bill ppropriating \$100,000 for a public building

at Emporia. Kan., was possed. At two o'closs Mr. Ingalls commenced his speech by recalling the fact that July 11, last, Major-General Fitz John Porter, now on the retired list, wrote a letter in which he thanked his friends and said his heart was always with them, although his hand and heart had at one time worked the best-they knew how against them. The Senator from Indiana had complained last Wednesday with bitterness that an attempt had been made to blacken the names of all the great civil as well as military leaders in the late war who retained their allegiance to the Democratic party. Fitz John Porter had been one of those military leaders who retained nilegiance to the Democratic party, and he within the last four months (although he had been dishonorably dismissed from the service and had been restored by the action of the Democratic party and its members who had been members of the Confederacy) had written that his heart was always with them."

Referring to General McClellan Mr. Ingalls spoke of his education at West Point, of his business connection with Beauregard and his attempt to extend and continue slavery by the ing begun his inflitary career by disobeying the of General Scott, as having abandoned Pope at Centerville, as having failed to put the rebels to the sword at Antictam, as having reused to obey the orders of the President and ollow the rebels to Winchester, and as having fainly controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksburg. History had, proced its repliet upon him as a soldier and the Senator from Indiana would not be able to place him in the category with Napoleon, Hangibal and Cresar. He (logalls) dealt with him as a politician and said that no one could read trons seven days' fight on the peninsula and before Richmond without coming to the conclusion that McClellan was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces, the ideas and

mocracy. His martial career was But after the he, like McClellan, had become

career, the American people Morey letter, issued by

and hersisted in their assertions they were isingénuous and he suspected (if such a thing

ible) that they were both. [Laugh come doubt who it was that moerat, was lighting the battle of Antietam Hancock was hurling back

ents of McClellan and Hancock, tha

Cleifan or Hancock Haughter and applause]. resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln the Senator from Indiana who is now so vehementis in favor of the prosecution of the war of the rebellion, for putting down the South, who so emorizes the efforts of Union armies and the gentus, of Union commanders, who poses, hore as the special friend of the Union ldier and denounces and asperses a criticism upon the political character and affiliations of these who were engaged in that war, made a speech at Greencastle which was reported in the Cincinnati Commercial August 8 1864 by Joseph H. NeCuliagh, now the editor of the Grown forms of the Louis."

Min tingelis read extracts from the speech which declared the war a failure and spoke of Lincoln as a monster and an unhappy felon. Passing to the question of the Electoral Com-Passing to the question of the Electoral Commission of the Mr. Ingulls said he was not specially enamored of Mr. Hayes [laughter], and jet, inassuch as the question of Mr. Hayes little was brought in controversy by the Democratic passe as one of the issues of the approaching carapaign, he felt bound to say that the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidence.

Watterson issued his celebrated proclamatio calling on 100,000 "unarmed Kentuckians" to visit the City of Washington on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, for the purpose of superintending the electoral count. [Laughter.] He (Ingalis) had had a conversation with President Grant shortly after the issuing of that celebrated proclamation and had asked him if he thought there was going to be any trouble. utterances replied: "No, I do not think there is going to be any trouble; but it has been one rule of my life to be always ready." And, added Mr. Ingalis with solemnity, he was ready. In obedience to some mysterious impulse troops, parks of artillery and munitions of war had begun to come to the capital, and the agitation of the Democratic party became extreme, because if there was any thing that would turn the average Democrat inside out with indignation it was the sight of a Pederal

soldier in blue uniform. [Laughter.] The 100,-000 "unarmed Kentuckians" had not made their appearance and the count had proceeded, notwithstanding the indignation of the Democrats at the result of their own device. The people were perpetually reminded that the Republican party was guilty of an enormous and gigantic fraud in the election and seating of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Cleveland had apparently a warranty deed for the seat which he occupied, and yet (compared with the title which Mr. Hayes had to his seat) he was in possession of stolen goods and the receiver was as bad as the thief; in the court of justice and fair conscience he had never been elected at all. He had been counted

into office by a partisanship between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heep, foot-pads and sneak thieves-Cartouche and Pecksniff; and it was some consolation to know that in that partnership these apostates and renegades had lost their share of the swag. [Laughter and applause]. The country had still against it the Southern Confederacy. It was confronted with 153 votes of the solid South, as it had been at every election since that of Mr. Hayes. The solid South was the Confederacy, and the success of the Democratic party meant the success of the Confederacy, which was to-day as much an organized, active, aggressive force in politics as in 1861, and in the previous time. Slavery was dead and secession was dead, but all the ideas, all the impulses, all the purposes and intentions of secession remained. He honored and admired, but regretted and deplored the constancy of the South to that idea; its loyalty and fidelity to the leaders under whom it fought, and its determination to reunite and reconstruct the history of its coun-

try so that it would be able to say to the generations which were to come that, while it was overthrown by overwhelming numbers in the field, yet within twenty-five years after the war closed its leaders had been restored to power. In this connection, he asked who Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar was, and said he never was bitterest enemy had never accused him of that. He never had been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, on whose bench he was appointed. He never had tried a reported case in any tribunal, State or National, for years. It was an open secret that the President at one ime peremptorily refused to appoint him. He asked what necessity there had been for the President to affront the loyal sentiment of the country by placing on the bench of the Supreme Court a man who was not a lawyer and never had been, and who had called Abraham Lincoln a buffoon, and why, of all men, the South had selected him

influence of which was so palpable that Judge

'stacked cards." played with a "cold deck" and

clared his belief that fair returns would have

should be a government of laws and not of mer and that liberty and constitutional governme

As Mr. Ingalis sat down Mr. Blackburn aske extract from his (Blackburn's) speech to which

resonant tones, remarked that the speech which the Senate had just listened to recalled to his mind the fable of the mountain in labor. Two hours had passed away after the blare of trumate, and what had they heard, and what had they seen? A poor small mouse creeping of. His allusion last Wednesday to the Senator from Kansas had been merely incidental-why should he assail that Senator! Men mistook themselves, and the Senator from Kansas did so more than any one he knew. That Senator had not been alive, politically, since March 6 last, when the Senator from Kentucky (Blackburn) disposed of him [Laughter and a yell of approval from one of the galleries.] He had been walking the streets and posing before the world like an old friend of his in Indianapolis in bad health, who had said to him that he had been dead a year and was only walking around to save funeral expenses. The only criticism of his (Voorhees) speech which he had seen in the press was that he had galvanized a corpse. He disclaimed any purpose of that kind. He had made no attack upon him. but upon the Republican party. He proceeded to compare Ma. Ingalls to a peacock on a barnyard fence, posing of a summer morning, looking at his own feathers as they glanced in the sun, and vocalizing the whole neighborhood with

nindful of the let the e were more useful fowls in the barryer. How useless it had been for that the better the letter of the le talked of their having collars around their necks was so base a falsehood, so infamous that

the black walls of perdition could not redupli cate it. And he said to the Senator from Kan sas(without meaning, perhaps, the full exten of what his words conveyed,) that it was not in his nower to fish up from the sowers of infadiry the old campaign hes and make them respectable in the Senate of the United States; but it was possible for him, by a short step, to put himself on an equality with them. Mr. Voorboes sliuded in a sarrestic and amusing manner to Mr. Ingalis was record, and said he would stand with the Senator before the soldiers of Indiana or Kansas and quit the Senate if he was not approved by them over

Mr. Ingalls replied that as the Senator from ndiana had seen fit to invite a comparison between their records and their relations to great questions of the past twenty-five years, he felt it his duty to put on record, from information in his possession, what the Senator's record and history was. He should refer only to public matters in public records, and should venture the affirmation that whatever might have been his own (Ingalls) relations to the great struggle between the North and South, the Senator from Indiana had been from the outset, the determined, outspoken, positive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the Union

with anger in his eyes, "to be a deliberately false accusation. I voted for every dollar that paid the soldier, for every stitch of clothes he wore, and for every pension bill that rewarded

Mr. Ingalis answered that the Senator had come in here to-day and thanked God that he had never been followed here by a committee to question his right to his seat, and with much ffuseness of illustration had endeavored to east aspersions upon him (Ingalis) and belittle and humiliate him in the eyes of the American people, when he (Ingalls) had only referred to the Senator's public utterances, his speeches which he had never denied Mr. Voorhees declared that he did deny it.

Mr. Ingalls replied that the Senator could not deny the publication be had read. It was a verbatim report, and was so certified to. Mr. Voorhees asserted that not one word or

syllable read by the Senator was true or be-lieved to be true in Indiana. The accusation had been trampled under foot. The Senator's insinuation that he (Voorhees) had ever been a member of a political secret society—the Knights of the Golden Gircle—was so base and infamously false that he did not known how to loose language to denounce it as such. indiana had written a letter for Mr. F. A. Shute, which that gentleman took South with him and filed in the Confederate War Department in support of his application for appointment as Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. The letter was dated December 12, 1860, and "On the disturbing question of the day his (Shute's) sentiments are entirely with the South and one of his objects is a probable home in that section. I take this occasion to say that his sentiments and mine are

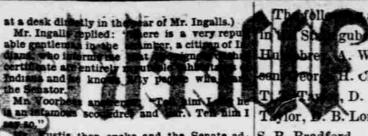
in close harmony." The Senstor said that the charge that he had called Union soldiers "hirelings and Lincoln dogs" and said that they ought to go to a blacksmith shop and have an iron collar around their necks with the inscription "My dog, Abraham Lincoln," was a campaign slander and a scandal that had been spit upon. That averment could be sub-

their necks with the inscription: "My dog

been, they were always on the side of my

or not. He could only say, as he said to the alor when he repeated what they said. He had not the slightest concern, not the slight est feeling, not the slightest tritation in regard to this matter; it had been passed upon time and time again. The letter with regard to Captain Shute he had written. It was in December before the war broke out and he had sympathized with the feeling that there ought to be a compressise. As to the chairly, he responded to that with contempt.

Mr. Ingalia asked: "Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a



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ufor 65c a pair worth \$1 25c d siste Johnstot of moleskin spants 4200 a

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Boy's dight secated uses a violat are some Men's light coats \$50 stell make rut Amelegant line of seersnokers and alpaca coats and vests of his co

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